DENNIS J. HERRERA, State Bar #139669 1 City Attorney JOANNE HÖEPER, State Bar #114961 2 Chief Trial Deputy SCOTT D. WÎENER, State Bar #189266 3 Deputy City Attorney Fox Plaza 4 1390 Market Street, 6th Floor San Francisco, California 94102-5408 Telephone: (415) 554-4283 (415) 554-3837 Facsimile: 6 7 Attorneys for Defendant CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO EMC 5434 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 40Case No. ALEXIS BAUTISTA, an individual, 11 NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF ACTION Plaintiff, 12 **UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b) (FEDERAL OUESTION JURISDICTION) BY** 13 VS. DEFENDANT CITY AND COUNTY OF **SAN FRANCISCO [28 U.S.C. §§ 1441,** CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN 14 1446 FRANCISCO, SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT, SAN 15 DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL FRANCISCO POLICE OFFICER WILLIAMS, SAN FRANCISCO POLICE 16 SERGEANT ESPINOZA, SAN FRANCISCO POLICE OFFICER LUM, 17 DOES 1 to 20, Inclusive, 18 Defendants. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

Notice of Removal (Federal Court); Bautista v. CCSF, et al.

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TO THE CLERK OF THE ABOVE COURT AND TO PLAINTIFF AND HER COUNSEL
OF RECORD: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City and County of San Francisco, named as
defendant in the above-captioned action, No. CGC-07-467555 in the files and records of the
Superior Court of California for the County of San Francisco, hereby removes said action to the
United States District Court for the Northern District of California, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. sections
1441 and 1446, and is filing in said Superior Court a Notice of Removal.

Defendant City and County of San Francisco pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§1441 and 1446, presents the following facts to the Judges of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California:

A civil action bearing the above-caption was commenced in the Superior Court of California for the City and County of San Francisco, Case No. CGC-07-467555 on September 25, 2007, and is pending therein. The summons and complaint were served on the City and County of San Francisco on October 5, 2007. The complaint includes a claim for "violation of civil rights."

This action is one which may properly be removed to this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. sections 1441(a) and (b), because the complaint alleges a "violation of civil rights."

To the extent that plaintiff's complaint alleges a claim or cause of action other than violation of rights under the laws of the United States, said causes of action may be removed and adjudicated by this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1441(c).

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1446(b), copies of the process, pleadings and other orders served upon defendant in this action are attached as Exhibit A. Defendant's answer and related documents are attached as Exhibit B.

WHEREFORE, defendant prays that the above action now pending in the Superior Court of California for the County of San Francisco be removed in its entirety to this Court for all further proceedings.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Defendant City and County of San Francisco demands a trial by jury in this action.

Dated: October 24, 2007

DENNIS J. HERRERA
City Attorney
JOANNE HOEPER
Chief Trial Deputy
SCOTT D. WIENER
Deputy City Attorney

Ву:

SCOTT D. WIENER
Attorneys for Defendant

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

SUMMONS (CITACION JUDICIAL)

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT: (AVISO AL DEMANDADO):

City and County of San Francisco, San Francisco Police Department, San Francisco Police Officer Williams, San Francisco Police Sergeant Espinoza, San Francisco Police Officer Lum, and Does 1 to 20, inclusive

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF: (LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):

Alexis Bautista

FOR COURT USE ONLY (SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTE)

RECEIVED MAYOR'S OFFICE

AT OCT -5 AMIN: 17

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more Information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away, if you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.cs.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association.

Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una flamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si deses que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que hays un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Avuda de las Cortes de California (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp/espanol/), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le guede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presenteción, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pego de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tlempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.

Hay otros regulaitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornis.org), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, (www.countinfo.ca.gov/seifhelp/espanol/) o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales.

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San Francisco, CA 9410	2			
	– hone number of plaintiffs attorney, o	or plaintiff without an attor	mev is:	
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Norman Newhouse (Bar		·	•	650) 365-8534
Law Office of Norman N	ewhouse´	n i ii o	Fax No 76	550) 365-1218
483 Seaport Court, Suite	103, Redwood City, CA 9406	3 Deborah Si	tebbe ,	
DATE: 2007	Gordon Park-Li	Clerk, by		, Deputy
(Fecha) SEP 2 5 Zuur	<u> Juluuli Fair Li</u>	(Secretario)		(Adjunto)
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- The amount in controversy exceeds \$50,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs. 2.
- All Defendants must be sued in San Francisco County. The claim arose in San 3. Francisco County. The Plaintiff resides in San Mateo County.

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- 4. All named individual Defendants were acting within the coarse and scope of their government employment and official capacity and are also sued in their individual capacities for damages as alleged in this Complaint.
- 5. Defendants city of San Francisco and San Francisco Police Department are, and at all times mentioned herein were, public entities, being an incorporated city and its police department in the State of California.
- 6. Plaintiff is required to, and has, complied with the Government Tort Claims Act by timely filing a claim against the City of San Francisco and by then timely filing this complaint.
- 7. Defendants, at all times mentioned, herein were the agents, employees and coconspirators of their Co-Defendants and in doing the things alleged were acting within the course and scope of the agency, employment and/or conspiracy and with the prior knowledge of permission, consent, and/or ratification of their Co-Defendants.

OCCURRENCE ALLEGATIONS

- 8. Plaintiff and her friend of several years Rene Gallardo were sitting and talking in the backseat of Plaintiff's car after their architecture class at the art school across the street had ended. Plaintiff was on the driver side and Mr. Gallardo was on the passenger side. They had been sitting in the car about a half-hour when San Francisco Police Officer Williams and the San Francisco Police Sergeant Espinoza approached the passenger side of the car, shined flashlights inside and told Mr. Gallardo to step out of the car and present identification. When Mr. Gallardo stepped out the officers walked him to the back of the car.
- 9. While the conduct described in paragraph 8 was occurring, Officer Lum shown his flashlight in the car's driver's side rear window and tapped on the glass. In response, Plaintiff opened her car door and put her left foot out to step from the car. Before she could step out, Officer Lum stamped heavily on her left foot pinning it to the ground and put his head and shoulders inside her car so he was over and on top of her.

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Officer Lum unzipped the front of Plaintiff's blouse, reached inside her blouse, and 10. began grabbing at her breasts with one hand and pushing his other hand between her thighs and grabbing at her crotch and genitals. Plaintiff attempted to pull her blouse closed and push Officer Lum's hand away from her genitals. She said what are you doing and get off me to Officer Lum.

- Mr. Gallardo, seeing Officer Lum's actions through the back window of the car, 11. shouted at Officer Lum to let Plaintiff go. Officer Lum then grabbed the front of Plaintiff's blouse and pulled it open again, tearing it and exposing her bra and breasts. He used the front of her blouse to yank her from the car so her bra and breasts were exposed to onlookers and pushed Plaintiff face down onto the street. He then yanked her to her feet, grabbed her left arm, twisted it to her shoulder blades. He then brought her hands down behind her back and handcuffed her.
- Officer Lum then grabbed Plaintiff's collar and hair and pushed and dragged Plaintiff 12. along the street for approximately five car lengths, to where a police car was parked. Officer Lum then pushed Plaintiff to the ground again, dragged her back to her feet again, and pushed her into the back seat of the police car. As Officer Lum was pushing her into the police car, Plaintiff asked why this was happening and Officer Lum put his hand over her face and shoved her backward by pushing on her face.
- Plaintiff sat handcuffed in the back of the police car for approximately 1 ½ hours. 13. Officer Lum then gave Plaintiff a notice to appear requiring her to appear at 850 Bryant Street, San Francisco to be booked. The ticket stated that Plaintiff had committed a misdemeanor violation of Penal Code §148A "resisting police officer". Plaintiff was then released.
- As Plaintiff was being released, Sergeant Espinoza and Officer Williams told her that 14. she was "making too big a deal" of what had happened and explained to her that if she went to Court and apologized personally to the three policemen, they would consider dropping the charges against her. Officer Espinoza called Plaintiff a rich, spoiled brat.

DAMAGES ALLEGATIONS

Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein as if fully set forth, 15. Paragraphs 1 through 14 of this Complaint.

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As a proximate result of the acts of Defendants, Plaintiff was injured in his health, strength and activity, sustaining injury to his body and shock and injury to his nervous system and person and, among others, sustained emotional and physical distress, highly unpleasant emotional reactions, including fright, shock, nervousness, anxiety, worry, horror, grief, mortification, humiliation, embarrassment, indignity, apprehension, fear and terror, all of which injuries have caused Plaintiff to suffer extreme and severe physical pain and mental anguish. These injuries will result in some permanent disability to Plaintiff all to his general damages in a sum unknown at this time.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

FOR ASSAULT BY PEACE OFFICER

- 17. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein as though fully set forth, paragraphs 1 through 16 of this complaint.
- 19. Defendants committed an assault on Plaintiff by causing Plaintiff to apprehend and and immediate touching with the intent to harm or offend him. Plaintiff did not consent to any touching.
- 20. Plaintiff was harmed and offended by Defendants conduct. A reasonable person in Plaintiff's situation would have been offended by Defendant's conduct.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

FOR BATTERY BY A PEACE OFFICER

- 21. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein as if fully set forth, Paragraphs 1 through 20 of this Complaint.
- 22. Defendants, and each of them, harmed Plaintiff by using unreasonable force to arrest him. Defendants intentionally touched or caused Plaintiff to be touched. Plaintiff did not consent to the use of that force. Plaintiff was harmed and Defendants use of unreasonable force was a substantial factor in causing Plaintiff's harm.

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THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

FALSE ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT BY PEACE OFFICER WITHOUT A WARRANT

- 23. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein as though fully set forth, paragraphs 1 through 22 of this complaint.
- 24. Defendant police officers arrested and imprisoned Plaintiff. Defendant police officers did not have a warrant for Plaintiff's arrest. Defendant police officers had no probable cause that would constitute reasonable cause to believe that Plaintiff had committed a crime in the defendant police officers presence. Plaintiff was harmed by her false arrest and imprisonment. Defendant police officer's conduct in falsely arresting and imprisoning Plaintiff was a substantial factor in causing Plaintiff's harm.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

FOR VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

- 31. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein as if fully set forth, Paragraphs 1 through 30 of this Complaint.
- 32. Defendants, and each of them, used or caused to be used, force in arresting Plaintiff.

 The force used by Defendants was excessive and not reasonably necessary under the circumstances to arrest Plaintiff.
- 33. The force used by Defendants was in excess of what a reasonable law enforcement officer would have considered reasonably necessary under the same or similar circumstances, the individual Defendants were acting or purporting to act in the performance of their official duties.
- 34. Plaintiff was harmed. Defendants use of excessive force was a substantial factor in causing Plaintiff's harm.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against the City of San Francisco and the San Francisco Police Department as follows:

- 1. For all medical costs, past and future, according to proof
- 2. For general damages in an amount according to proof;
- 3. For attorney's fees as allowed by statute;

- 4. For all damages to which Plaintiff is entitled under the California Code of Civil Procedure §52.1.
 - 5. For cost of suit herein; and
 - 6. For all such other and further relief as the Court may deem proper.

Dated: September 21, 2007

Attorney for Plaintiff ALEXIS BAUTISTA

NOTICE TO PLAINTIFF

A Case Management Conference is set for

DATE:

FEB-22-2008

TIME:

9:00AM

PLACE:

Department 212

400 McAllister Street

San Francisco, CA 94102-3680

All parties must appear and comply with Local Rule 3.

CRC 3.725 requires the filing and service of a case management statement form CM-110 no later than 15 days before the case management conference.

However, it would facilitate the issuance of a case management order without an appearance at the case management conference if the case management statement is filed, served and lodged in Department 212 twenty-five (25) days before the case management

Plaintiff must serve a copy of this notice upon each party to this action with the summons and complaint. Proof of service subsequently filed with this court shall so state.

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION POLICY REQUIREMENTS

IT IS THE POLICY OF THE SUPERIOR COURT THAT EVERY CIVIL CASE PARTICIPATE IN EITHER MEDIATION, JUDICIAL OR NON-JUDICIAL ARBITRATION, THE EARLY SETTLEMENT PROGRAM OR SOME SUITABLE FORM OF ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION PRIOR TO A MANDATORY SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE OR TRIAL. (SEE LOCAL RULE 4)

Plaintiff must serve a copy of the Alternative Dispute Resolution Information Package on each defendant along with the complaint. All counsel must discuss ADR with clients and opposing counsel and provide clients with a copy of the Alternative Dispute Resolution Information Package prior to filing the Case Management Statement.

[DEFENDANTS: Attending the Case Management Conference does not take the place of filing a written response to the complaint. You must file a written response with the court within the time limit required by law. See Summons.]

Superior Court Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinator
400 McAllister Street, Room 103
San Francisco, CA 94102
RECEIVED SEP 2 7 2007
(415) 551-3876

See Local Rules 3.6, 6.0 C and 10 D re stipulation to commissioners acting as temporary judges

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Information Package

Alternatives to Trial

Here are some other ways to resolve a civil dispute.

The plaintiff must serve a copy of the ADR information package on each defendant along with the complaint. (CRC 201.9(c))

Superior Court of California County of San Francisco

Introduction

Did you know that most civil lawsuits settle without a trial?

And did you know that there are a number of ways to resolve civil disputes without having to sue somebody?

Document 1

These alternatives to a lawsuit are known as alternative dispute resolutions (ADR). The most common forms of ADR are mediation, arbitration and case evaluation. There are a number of other kinds of ADR as well.

In ADR, trained, impartial persons decide disputes or help parties decide disputes themselves. These persons are called neutrals. For example, in mediation, the neutral is the mediator. Neutrals normally are chosen by the disputing parties or by the court. Neutrals can help parties resolve disputes without having to go to court.

ADR is not new. ADR is available in many communities through dispute resolution programs and private neutrals.

Advantages of ADR

ADR can have a number of advantages over a lawsuit.

- ADR can be speedier. A dispute often can be resolved in a matter of months, even weeks, through ADR, while a lawsuit can take years.
- ADR can save money. Court costs, attorneys fees, and expert fees can be saved.
- . ADR can permit more participation. The parties may have more chances to tell their side of the story than in court and may have more control over the outcome.
- ADR can be flexible. The parties can choose the ADR process that is best for them. For example, in mediation the parties may decide how to resolve their dispute.
- ADR can be cooperative. This means that the parties having a dispute may work together with the neutral to resolve the dispute and agree to a remedy that makes sense to them, rather than work against each other.

Page 2 ADR-1 1/06 (bc)

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROGRAMS Of the San Francisco Superior Court

Document 1

"It is the policy of the Superior Court that every noncriminal, nonjuvenile case participate either in an early settlement conference, mediation, arbitration, early neutral evaluation or some other alternative dispute resolution process prior to a mandatory settlement conference or trial." (Superior Court Local Rule 4)

This guide is designed to assist attorneys, their clients and self-represented litigants in complying with San Francisco Superior Court's alternative dispute resolution ("ADR") policy. Attorneys are encouraged to share this guide with clients. By making informed choices about dispute resolution alternatives, attorneys, their clients and self-represented litigants may achieve a more satisfying resolution of civil disputes.

The San Francisco Superior Court currently offers three ADR programs for civil matters; each program is described below:

- 1) Judicial arbitration
- Mediation 2)
- The Early Settlement Program (ESP) in conjunction with the 3) San Francisco Bar Association.

JUDICIAL ARBITRATION

Description

In arbitration, a neutral "arbitrator" presides at a hearing where the parties present evidence through exhibits and testimony. The arbitrator applies the law to the facts of the case and makes an award based upon the merits of the case. When the Court orders a case to arbitration it is called judicial arbitration. The goal of arbitration is to provide parties with an adjudication that is earlier, faster, less formal, and usually less expensive than a trial. Upon stipulation of all parties, other civil matters may be submitted to judicial arbitration.

Although not currently a part of the Court's ADR program, civil disputes may also be resolved through private arbitration. Here, the parties

ADR-1 1/06 (bc) Page 4

A mediator does not propose a judgment or provide an evaluation of the merits and value of the case. Many attorneys and litigants find that mediation's emphasis on cooperative dispute resolution produces more satisfactory and enduring resolutions. Mediation's non-adversarial approach is particularly effective in disputes in which the parties have a continuing relationship, where there are multiple parties, where equitable relief is sought, or where strong personal feelings exist.

Document 1

Operation

San Francisco Superior Court Local Court Rule 4 provides three different voluntary mediation programs for civil disputes. An appropriate program is available for all civil cases, regardless of the type of action or type of relief sought.

To help litigants and attorneys identify qualified mediators, the Superior Court maintains a list of mediation providers whose training and experience have been reviewed and approved by the Court. The list of court approved mediation providers can be found at www.sfqov.org/courts. Litigants are not limited to mediators on the court list and may select any mediator agreed upon by all parties. A mediation provider need not be an attorney.

Local Rule 4.2 D allows for mediation in lieu of judicial arbitration, so long as the parties file a stipulation to mediate within 240 days from the date the complaint is filed. If settlement is not reached through mediation, a case proceeds to trial as scheduled.

Private Mediation

The Private Mediation program accommodates cases that wish to participate in private mediation to fulfill the court's alternative dispute resolution requirement. The parties select a mediator, panel of mediators or mediation program of their choice to conduct the mediation. The cost of mediation is borne by the parties equally unless the parties agree otherwise.

Parties in civil cases that have not been ordered to arbitration may consent to private mediation at any point before trial. Parties willing to submit a matter to private mediation should indicate this preference on the Stipulation to Alternative Dispute Resolution form or the Case Management Statement (CM-110). Both forms are attached to this packet.

Page 6 ADR-1 1/06 (bc)

Cost

Generally, the cost of Private Mediation ranges from \$200 per hour to \$400 per hour and is shared equally by the parties. Many mediators are willing to adjust their fees depending upon the income and resources of the parties. Any party who meets certain eligibility requirements may ask the court to appoint a mediator to serve at no cost to the parties.

Document 1

The Mediation Services of the Bar Association of San Francisco provides three hours of mediation time at no cost with a \$200 per party administrative fee.

There is no charge for participation in the Judicial Mediation program.

EARLY SETTLEMENT PROGRAM

Description

The Bar Association of San Francisco, in cooperation with the Court, offers an Early Settlement Program ("ESP") as part of the Court's settlement conference calendar. The goal of early settlement is to provide participants an opportunity to reach a mutually acceptable settlement that resolves all or part of the dispute. The two-member volunteer attorney panel reflects a balance between plaintiff and defense attorneys with at least 10 years of trial experience.

As in mediation, there is no set format for the settlement conference. A conference typically begins with a brief meeting with all parties and counsel, in which each is given an opportunity to make an initial statement. The panelists then assist the parties in understanding and candidly discussing the strengths and weaknesses of the case. The Early Settlement Conference is considered a "quasi-judicial" proceeding and, therefore, is not entitled to the statutory confidentiality protections afforded to mediation.

Operation

Civil cases enter the ESP either voluntarily or through assignment by the Court. Parties who wish to choose the early settlement process should indicate this preference on the status and setting conference statement.

ADR-1 1/06 (bc) Page 8

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

400 McAllister Street, San Francisco, CA 94102-4514

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	CM-11
ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address).	FOR COURT USE ONLY
TELEPHONE NO.: FAX NO. (Optional):	
E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional):	,
ATTORNEY FOR (Name):	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF	
STREET ADDRESS:	
MAILING ADDRESS:	,
CITY AND ZIP CODE:	
BRANCH NAME:	
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER:	
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:	
DEFENDATIALOR ONDERT.	
CASE MANAGEMENT STATEMENT	CASE NUMBER:
(Check one): UNLIMITED CASE LIMITED CASE	
(Amount demanded (Amount demanded is \$25,000	
exceeds \$25,000) or less)	
A CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE is scheduled as follows:	
Date: Time: Dept.: [Div.: Room:
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Address of court (if different from the address above):	
INSTRUCTIONS: All applicable boxes must be checked, and the specified	information must be provided
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1. Party or parties (answer one):	*
a. This statement is submitted by party (name):	
b. This statement is submitted jointly by parties (names):	
2. Complaint and cross-complaint (to be answered by plaintiffs and cross-complainants	s only)
a. The complaint was filed on (date):	
b. The cross-complaint, if any, was filed on (date):	
3. Service (to be answered by plaintiffs and cross-complainants only)	
a. All parties named in the complaint and cross-complaint have been served,	or have appeared, or have been disminsed
	or have appeared, or have been distriissed.
b. The following parties named in the complaint or cross-complaint	
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(2) have been conved but have not encoured and have not been d	Insulanced Variantities and the
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(3) have had a default entered against them (specify names):	
(b) The state of t	
c. The following additional parties may be added (specify names, nature of invitey may be served):	olvement in case, and the date by which
Description of case a. Type of case in complaint cross-complaint (describe, inc.	luding causes of action):

Page 1 of 4

16. Other motions

The party or parties expect to file the following motions before trial (specify moving party, type of motion, and issues):



Superior Court of California County of San Francisco

Document 1

Judicial Mediation Program

Introducing a new court alternative dispute resolution program that provides judicial mediation of complex civil cases

The Judicial Mediation program offers mediation of complex civil litigation by a San Francisco Superior Court judge familiar with the area of the law that is the subject of the controversy. Cases that will be considered for participation in the program include, but are not limited to professional malpractice, construction, employment, insurance coverage disputes, mass torts and complex commercial litigation. Judicial mediation offers civil litigants the opportunity to engage in early mediation of a case shortly after filing the complaint in an effort to resolve the matter before substantial funds are expended. This program may also be utilized at anytime throughout the litigation process. The panel of judges currently participating in the program includes:

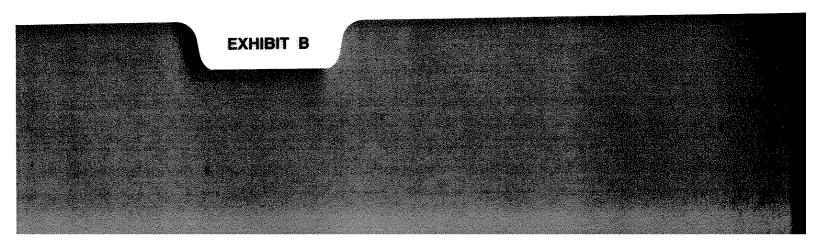
The Honorable David L. Ballati The Honorable Anne Bouliane The Honorable Ellen Chaitin The Honorable John J. Conway The Honorable Robert L. Dondero The Honorable Ernest H. Goldsmith The Honorable Curtis E. A. Karnow The Honorable Patrick J. Mahoney

The Honorable Tomar Mason The Honorable James J. McBride The Honorable Kevin M. McCarthy The Honorable John E. Munter The Honorable Ronald Evans Quidachay The Honorable A. James Robertson, II The Honorable Mary E. Wiss

Parties interested in judicial mediation should file the Stipulation to Alternative Dispute Resolution form attached to this packet indicating a joint request for inclusion in the program and deliver a courtesy copy to Dept. 212. A preference for a specific judge may be indicated. The court Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinator will facilitate assignment of cases that qualify for the program.

Note: Space is limited. Submission of a stipulation to judicial mediation does not guarantee inclusion in the program. You will receive written notification from the court as to the outcome of your application.

> Superior Court Alternative Dispute Resolution 400 McAllister Street, Room 103, San Francisco, CA 94102 (415) 551-3876



ANSWER:

Bautista v. CCSF, et al. - SFSC No. CGC-07-467555

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DENNIS J. HERRERA, State Bar #139669 1 City Attorney JOÁNNE HÓEPER, State Bar #114961 2 Chief Trial Deputy SCOTT D. WIENER, State Bar #189266 3 San Francisco County Superior Court Deputy City Attorney Fox Plaza UCT 2 3 2007 4 1390 Market Street, 6th Floor San Francisco, California 94102-5408 GORDON PARK-LI. Clark 5 (415) 554-4283 Telephone: (415) 554-3837 Facsimile: 6 Attorneys for Defendant 7 CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO 8 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 9 COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO 10 Case No. CGC-07-467555 ALEXIS BAUTISTA, an individual, 11 ANSWER OF DEFENDANT CITY Plaintiff, 12 AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO 13 vs. CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN 14 FRANCISCO, SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT, SAN 15 FRANCISCO POLICE OFFICER WILLIAMS, SAN FRANCISCO POLICE 16 SERGEANT ESPINOZA, SAN FRANCISCO POLICE OFFICER LUM, 17 DOES 1 to 20, Inclusive, 18 Defendants. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

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Defendant City and County of San Francisco hereby answers plaintiff's unverified complaint as follows:

Pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 431.30, defendant denies each and every allegation contained in plaintiff's complaint.

Defendant denies that plaintiff has been damaged in any sum or sums, or otherwise, or at all, by reason of any act or omission of defendant.

AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

First Affirmative Defense

The complaint fails to state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action against this answering defendant.

Second Affirmative Defense

The City and County of San Francisco, a public entity, is immune from liability for exemplary damages herein pursuant to the provisions of Section 818 of the California Government Code.

Third Affirmative Defense

Plaintiff was comparatively negligent in and about the matters and activities alleged in the complaint; said comparative negligence contributed to and was a proximate cause of plaintiff's alleged injuries and damages, if any, or was the sole cause thereof; and if plaintiff is entitled to recover damages against defendants by virtue of said complaint, defendants pray that the recovery be diminished or extinguished by reason of the negligence of the plaintiff in proportion to the degree of fault attributable to the plaintiff.

Fourth Affirmative Defense

Plaintiff assumed the risk of injury, and her claim is therefore barred.

Fifth Affirmative Defense

The officer or officers involved at all times acted with probable cause and/or reasonable suspicion and were therefore justified in detaining, arresting, restraining, and/or using force on Plaintiff.

Sixth Affirmative Defense

The officer or officers involved acted in accordance with and pursuant to §§834, 834a 835, 835a, 835, and 836.5 of the California Penal Code.

Seventh Affirmative Defense

The officer or officers' actions were subjectively and objectively reasonable so as to entitle them to absolute or qualified immunity for any acts within the scope of their employment herein.

Eighth Affirmative Defense

Plaintiff's complaint is barred by the doctrine of res judicata and/or collateral estoppel.

Ninth Affirmative Defense

Defendant is immune from liability because the involved officer or officers were acting to execute or enforce the law.

Tenth Affirmative Defense

Defendant is immune from liability because the involved officer or officers were instituting or prosecuting a judicial or administrative proceeding.

Eleventh Affirmative Defense

Any force that the involved officer or officers used against Plaintiff was reasonable, privileged, and justified in light of the circumstances at issue and in light of plaintiff's own actions and conduct.

Twelfth Affirmative Defense

Plaintiff knowingly, voluntarily and/or willingly consented to the use of force upon his person.

Thirteenth Affirmative Defense

The City is immune for an injury to any prisoner, pursuant to Government Code section 844.6.

Thirteenth Affirmative Defense

No more force was used on plaintiff's person than was necessary to effect detention, overcome any resistance thereto, prevent escape therefrom, prevent injury to the officers, and/or to facilitate and safeguard a valid police investigation and/or arrest.

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Fourteenth Affirmative Defense

Document 1

At all times mentioned in the complaint, the plaintiff acted in a careless, reckless, wanton and negligent manner in and about the matters set forth in the complaint; such careless, reckless, wanton and negligent conduct proximately contributed to the injuries and damages, if any, sustained or claimed by plaintiff; and as a consequence, plaintiff's claim is barred.

Fifteenth Affirmative Defense

The employees, officials and agents of defendant were at all times material hereto acting with both subjective and objective good faith, such that any claim for relief that plaintiff may have is barred by law.

Sixteenth Affirmative Defense

The complaint is barred by the provisions and immunities of the California Tort Claims Act, without limitation: Government Code Sections 815; 815.2; 815.3; 815.4; 815.6; 816; 818; 818.2; 818.4; 818.5; 818.6; 818.7; 818.8; 818.9; 820; 820.2; 820.21; 820.25; 820.4; 820.6; 820.8; 820.9; 821; 821.2; 821.4; 821.5; 821.6; 821.8; 822; 822.2; 823; 825; 825.4; 825.6; 827; 830; 830.1; 830.2; 830.4; 830.5; 830.6; 830.8; 830.9; 831; 831.2; 831.21; 831.25; 831.3; 831.4; 831.5; 831.6; 831.7; 831.8; 835; 835.2; 835.4; 840; 840.2; 840.4; 840.6; 844; 844.6; 845; 845.2; 845.4; 845.6; 845.8; 846; 850; 850.2; 850.4; 850.6; 850.8; 854; 854.2; 854.3; 854.4; 854.5; 854.8; 855; 855.2; 855.4; 855.6; 855.8; 856; 856.2; 856.4; 856.6; 860; 860.2; 860.4; 862; 865; 866; 867; 895; 895.2; 895.4; 895.6; 895.8. Under California law, these defendants are liable only pursuant to statute.

Seventeenth Affirmative Defense

Plaintiff failed to comply with the claims requirements with respect to suits against public entities, pursuant to Government Code Sections 900-915.4, 930-951 inclusive and other applicable statutes.

Eighteenth Affirmative Defense

Plaintiff failed to comply with the statute of limitations pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure §340 and 342, and other applicable statutes.

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Nineteenth Affirmative Defense

Plaintiff failed to exercise reasonable care and diligence to mitigate plaintiff's alleged damages.

Twentieth Affirmative Defense

Defendant alleges that the fault of persons other than defendant contributed to and proximately caused any occurrence described in the Complaint, and that under the principles of American Motorcycle Ass'n v. Superior Court (1978) 20 Cal.3d 578, the percentage of such contribution should be established by special verdict or other procedure, and that defendant's ultimate liability be reduced to the extent of such contribution.

Twenty-First Affirmative Defense

In the event that defendant is found to be liable - which liability is specifically denied and stated merely for the purposes of this affirmative defense - such liability, if any, for non-economic damages shall be several, and not joint, pursuant to the California Fair Responsibility Act of 1986 (Proposition 51) as set forth in Section 1432 et seq of the California Civil Code. Defendant requests that the trier of fact be instructed that the amount of non-economic damages be allocated in direct proportion to the percentage of fault, if any, assessed against each person or entity to which the Act applies and that a separate judgment be rendered against each such person or entity in the amount of such non-economic damages attributable to that person or entity.

Twenty-Second Affirmative Defense

The provisions of the Tort Claims Act of the California Government Code as a measure of the duty of defendants.

Twenty-Third Affirmative Defense

Any injury to Plaintiff was caused by his own resistance and not by any actions of the officers.

Twenty-Fourth Affirmative Defense

Defendant presently has insufficient knowledge or information on which to form a belief as to whether it may have additional, as yet unstated, defenses available. Defendant reserves the right to assert additional defenses in the event that discovery indicates that they would be appropriate.

WHEREFORE, defendant prays for judgment as follows:

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favor of Defendant;

Dated: October 4, 2007

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That the Court award such additional relief as the Court deems just and proper. 4.

That plaintiff take nothing from Defendant by plaintiff's complaint.

DENNIS J. HERRERA

That the Court dismiss plaintiff's complaint with prejudice and enter judgment in

That the Court award Defendant its attorneys fees and costs of suit herein incurred;

City Attorney

JOANNE HOEPER

Chief Trial Deputy SCOTT DAWIENER

Deputy City Attorney

By:

Attorneys for Defendant

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

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Norman Newhouse, Esq.

Redwood City, CA 94063

Telephone:

Facsimile:

Law Office of Norman Newhouse 483 Seaport Court, Suite 103

(650) 365-8534

(650) 365-1218

Bautista v. CCSF, et al. - SFSC No. CGC-07-467555

BAUTISTA V. CCSF, ET AL. – SF SUPERIOR COURT NO. CGC-07-467555 PROOF OF SERVICE

I, HELEN LAU, declare as follows:

I am a citizen of the United States, over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the within entitled action. I am employed at the City Attorney's Office of San Francisco, Fox Plaza Building, 1390 Market Street, Sixth Floor, San Francisco, CA 94102.

On October 23, 2007, I served the attached:

ANSWER OF DEFENDANT CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

on the interested parties in said action, by placing a true copy thereof in sealed envelope(s) addressed as follows:

	el for Plaintiff
and ser	ved the named document in the manner indicated below:
\boxtimes	BY UNITED STATES MAIL: Following ordinary business practices, I sealed true and correct copies of the above documents in addressed envelope(s) and placed them at my workplace for collection and mailing with the United States Postal Service. I am readily familiar with the practices of the San Francisco City Attorney's Office for collecting and processing mail. In the ordinary course of business, the sealed envelope(s) that I placed for collection would be deposited, postage prepaid, with the United States Postal Service that same day.
	BY PERSONAL SERVICE: I sealed true and correct copies of the above documents in addressed envelope(s) and caused such envelope(s) to be delivered by hand at the above locations by a professional messenger service. A declaration from the messenger who made the delivery is attached or will be filed separately with the court.
	BY OVERNIGHT DELIVERY: I sealed true and correct copies of the above documents in addressed envelope(s) and placed them at my workplace for collection and delivery by overnight courier service. I am readily familiar with the practices of the San Francisco City Attorney's Office for sending overnight deliveries. In the ordinary course of business, the sealed envelope(s) that I placed for collection would be collected by a courier the same day.
	BY FACSIMILE: Based on a written agreement of the parties to accept service by fax, I transmitted true and correct copies of the above document(s) via a facsimile machine at telephone number (415) 554-3837 to the persons and the fax numbers listed above. The fax transmission was reported as complete and without error. The transmission report was properly issued by the transmitting facsimile machine, and a copy of the transmission report is attached or will be filed separately with the court.
is true	I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing and correct.
	Executed October 23, 2007, at San Francisco, California.

HELEN LAU

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BAUTISTA V. CCSF, ET AL.

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PROOF OF SERVICE

I, HELEN LAU, declare as follows:

I am a citizen of the United States, over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the within entitled action. I am employed at the City Attorney's Office of San Francisco, Fox Plaza Building, 1390 Market Street, Sixth Floor, San Francisco, CA 94102.

On October 24, 2007, I served the attached:

NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF ACTION UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b) (FEDERAL QUESTION JURISDICTION) BY DEFENDANT CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO [28 U.S.C. §§ 1441, 1446]

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

on the interested parties in said action, by placing a true copy thereof in sealed envelope(s) addressed as follows:

Norman Newhouse, Esq.

12 Law Office of Norman Newhouse

483 Seaport Court, Suite 103

13 | Redwood City, CA 94063

Telephone: (650) 365-8534

Facsimile: (650) 365-1218

Counsel for Plaintiff

and served the named document in the manner indicated below:

BY UNITED STATES MAIL: Following ordinary business practices, I sealed true and correct copies of the above documents in addressed envelope(s) and placed them at my workplace for collection and mailing with the United States Postal Service. I am readily familiar with the practices of the San Francisco City Attorney's Office for collecting and processing mail. In the ordinary course of business, the sealed envelope(s) that I placed for collection would be deposited, postage prepaid, with the United States Postal Service that same day.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed October 24, 2007, at San Francisco, California.

HELEN LAU

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